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CANADA'S WAR EFFORT 1914 - 1918

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FOREWORD.

This pamphlet contains a brief account of the National effort which Canada has put forth since the commencement of the War.

The review is of necessity incomplete, partly because of its brevity, but chiefly because it is impossible to chronicle the acts of patriotic devotion which have been performed by countless private citizens throughout the country.

This record is intended to mark the beginning of the fifth year of the War. It should be remembered that the first four years may well be the prelude of a greater effort still to come. Our accomplishments must be regarded, in the main, as a stimulus to further action while the need lasts.

44634—1½

1. MILITARY EFFORT.

Enlistments.

The total number of enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force from the beginning of the War to 30th June, 1918, including those under the Military Service Act, was 552,601. This number was diminished by wastage in Canada before sailing, for example by the elimination of many enlisted men who were found to be unfit on a second and more searching medical examination.

The number who had actually gone overseas on 30th June, 1918, was 383,523.

There were in Canada on that date C.E.F. troops to the number of 61,143; in addition to these, there were 5,900 embarked but not yet sailed from Canada.

The movement overseas by years has been as follows:

Before 31st December, 1914	30,999
Calendar year 1915	84,334
" 1916	165,553
" 1917	63,536
1st January to 30th June, 1918	39,101

Of the troops who had gone overseas, 26,537 were recruited by the Military Service Act.

Casualties.

The total casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force up to 30th June, 1918, were 159,084. The details are:

Killed in action	27,040
Died of wounds	9,280
Wounded	113,007
Died of disease	2,257
Prisoners of war	2,774
Presumed dead	4,342
Missing	384
	159,084

Of the wounded and sick between 30,000 and 40,000 returned to France for further service. About 50,000 have been returned to Canada, wounded, medically unfit, or unavailable for various reasons.

By periods the casualties were (in approximate figures):

From the beginning to 31st December, 1915	14,500
Calendar year 1916	56,500
" 1917	74,500
1st January to 30th June, 1918	14,000

Honours.

The following are the honours won in the field by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

Victoria Cross	30
Distinguished Service Order	432
Bar to Distinguished Service Order	18
Military Cross	1,467
Bar to Military Cross	61
Distinguished Conduct Medal	939
Military Medal	6,549
1st Bar to Military Medal	227
2nd Bar to Military Medal	6
Meritorious Service Medal	119
Mentioned in Despatches	2,573
Royal Red Cross	130

Growth of the Army.

In the early months of 1914 Canada for practical purposes had no army. There was a Permanent Force of about 3,000 men, with no reserve; its purpose was partly to provide garrisons for our few fortresses and partly to train the Militia. The latter was a lightly trained force rather well organized for a defensive war on its own soil. The number trained in 1913 was about 60,000.

In the late summer and early Autumn of 1914 an infantry Division was raised and sent across the Atlantic. It was followed at once by a second Division, which appeared in France in September 1915; the third Division was formed in January and February 1916; the fourth joined the Army in August 1916, and numerous Corps Troops and Line of Communication units were added, so that by the late summer of 1916 the Canadian Army Corps had reached its full development with four Divisions. A Cavalry Brigade appeared in France in 1915. Since then Canadian effort has been directed towards keeping the existing formations up to establishment. The policy of the Dominion in general has been to maintain a comparatively small number of Divisions, but always to keep these at their full strength, in order that the troops might have the encouragement of full ranks.

The present military organization of Canada falls into three main divisions:

The First, or Fighting Echelon, in France.

The Second, or Training and Organizing Echelon, in England.

The Third, or Recruiting and Preliminary Training Echelon, in Canada.

The troops in Canada are under the control of the Minister of Militia and Defence; those in England and France are under the Minister of Overseas Military Forces whose headquarters are in London.

The First Echelon, in France, comprises,

First Echelon.

(*a*) Fighting formations proper, namely:
One Army Corps of 4 Divisions and Corps Troops.
One Cavalry Brigade.

(*b*) Numerous Line of Communication and Auxiliary Units, including Railway Construction and Forestry Units.

(*c*) An Advanced Base for the purpose of keeping (*a*) and (*b*) up to strength.

Each Division has about 19,000 troops of various sorts; the 4 Divisions have an establishment of between 75,000 and 76,000 men; the Corps Troops (largely artillery) number 11,000 more; the total establishment of the Army Corps is about 87,000.

The Cavalry Brigade, which is at present employed on the Western front in another Army than that to which the Army Corps belongs, numbers about 3,000; it recently was reinforced after the heavy fighting of the Spring of 1918 by a draft of 725 of the Royal North-West Mounted Police. Thus, the fighting troops, proper, number 90,000.

The Line of Communication and Auxiliary Troops are exceedingly numerous, and singularly varied. They include woodsmen for lumbering operations, railway men building and operating railways, often under fire, salvage units, and a host of organizations promoting in varied ways the health and efficiency of the troops actually at the front. Their establishment exceeds 35,000.

Early in 1918 the total actual number of Canadians in France was not far short of 150,000.

Operations

The Force whose composition has thus been outlined has borne a distinguished part in the operations on the Western Front. The First Division was heavily engaged, and won great honour, in the Second Battle of Ypres in April and May, 1915, when it and the French troops stationed near it were the first to be assailed with poison gas. Langemarck and St. Julien are the names of the villages most closely associated with this engagement. During the remainder of 1915 the Division saw much service at various points in the Ypres Salient. In the Spring of 1916 the Army Corps, at that time comprising the First, Second and Third Divisions, was heavily engaged for upwards of three months in the operations to the east and south east of Ypres, at St. Eloi (3rd to 19th April), at Sanctuary Wood and Hill 62 (2nd and 3rd June), and Hooge (5th, 6th, 13th and 14th June). In September, October and November 1916 the Army Corps, now of four Divisions, fought in the Battle of the Somme, especially distinguishing itself by the capture of Courcelette. In 1917 the Canadian Corps bore a considerable part in the storming of Vimy Ridge (9th to 13th April); it was engaged at Arleux and Fresnoy (28th and 29th April, and 3rd May), it was active and effective in the operations around Lens, in June; and again on 15th August at Hill 70; and it fought with notable success from 25th October to 10th November at Passchendaele in the Flanders offensive, sometimes termed the Third Battle of Ypres. In 1918 the Canadian Cavalry Brigade won distinction in the German offensive of March and April.

The principal effort of Canada has been directed towards the Western Front; but certain Canadian units, such as railway troops and hospitals, have served in Palestine and Macedonia.

Second Echelon.

The Second Echelon in England is organized for the purpose of training and equipping troops for the Front, maintaining the necessary hospital services and evacuating men who are returned to Canada by reason of wounds or for other causes.

Special Services.

Canada at present maintains a large number of troops, specially employed in Great Britain and France, of whom between 12,000 and 15,000 are engaged in building and repairing railways and in operating trains and between 12,000 and 15,000 in cutting down forests and milling the timber.

Tanks.

A special corps of an interesting character is a battalion which recently left Canada to be trained for service with the Tanks.

Third Echelon.

The Third Echelon in Canada is organized for the purpose of procuring recruits, and giving them their initial equipment and preliminary training. The troops on enlistment are organized under a system of territorial regiments which is maintained throughout the army organization in England and France.

Garrison Duty.

About 12,000 troops are required in Canada for home defence—as garrisons for fortresses, and guards for internment camps, canals, etc. Reference should be made to the fact that Canada furnishes a garrison for St. Lucia, an important military post in the West Indies.

Military Service Act.

Until the winter of 1917-1918 the Canadian Expeditionary Force was recruited by voluntary enlistment. During the winter the Military Service Act gradually came into operation, and at the present moment it is furnishing recruits in considerable numbers. Up to 30th June, 1918, it had to its credit 56,000 men actually serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force; of these over 26,500 had sailed for England.

Services in behalf of the Imperial Army and the Allies.

In addition to the C.E.F. a number of men have been furnished by Canada for the Allied cause in various ways:

A notable example is the Air Service. Many Canadians—the exact number for military reasons cannot be stated—have joined

alike the Royal Air Force, and its predecessors, the Royal Naval Air Service, and the Royal Flying Corps. In addition, a number of Americans have been trained on Canadian soil by the instructional staff of the Royal Air Force. This is an Imperial service, paid for by the Government of the United Kingdom, which Canada is aiding in every possible way.

Several thousands of Poles, Serbians and Montenegrins have been raised in Canada by the Militia Department and sent overseas to fight with their compatriots.

A considerable number of men have been furnished for the Imperial Service known as Inland Waterways and Docks.

Several hundred young Canadians, for the most part from the Universities, have been given commissions in the Imperial Army.

Canada has furnished several hundred doctors and veterinarians, about 200 nurses and hundreds of motor drivers for the Imperial Army.

Some 200 Canadian officers have been lent to the United States for instructional purposes.

Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College since the War began has furnished 152 officers to the Imperial Army, 93 to the Canadian Permanent Force, and 94 to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Since its foundation the College has had on its rolls between 1,300 and 1,400 cadets, of whom 900 have been at the front, 120 having been killed. One in every four of those who have been at the front has been decorated.

2. THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Cruisers.

At the outbreak of war in 1914 the Canadian Government possessed only two naval vessels, the "Niobe," a cruiser of 11,000 tons displacement, with a main armament of 16 six-inch guns, stationed at Halifax, and the "Rainbow," a small cruiser of 3,600 tons displacement, armed with two six-inch, six 4·7", and four 12-pdr. guns, stationed at Esquimalt on the Pacific. Both of these cruisers did extremely useful work in the early days of the War—the "Niobe" off New York and the "Rainbow" off the Pacific Coast, as far south as Panama.

Smaller Craft.

At the commencement of hostilities various small craft were taken over by the Naval Department from the Department of Marine and from the Customs Department, and were suitably armed and manned from the R.N.C.V.R. These small vessels perform the valuable service of patrolling the Atlantic Coast. Two submarines operating off the West Coast were able earlier in the War to help in the effort to keep Admiral von Spee's squadron away from Pacific ports.

Trawlers and Drifters.

When the Germans commenced their submarine activities efforts were concentrated on a fleet of small coastal patrol vessels of the trawler and drifter type, which have been found so successful by the British Admiralty in combatting this menace.

Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve.

The personnel for manning these vessels has been obtained from all over Canada, and is composed principally of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve.

Canada is fortunate in the possession of a small but excellent Naval College. At the present time there are 51 officers serving in either the Imperial or Canadian navy who have passed out of the College as cadets. Many of these young officers have already gained distinction. Naval College.

A number of war signal stations manned by naval ratings have recently been established along the Eastern Coast, which will enable all vessels to be kept informed of enemy activities. Signal Stations.

In addition to those serving on the vessels used for patrolling the Canadian coasts, 1,715 men have been enrolled for service overseas, and are at present with the Imperial naval forces in European waters. A large number of British naval reservists returned to England from Canada at the outbreak of war to rejoin the Royal Navy. 73 Surgeon Probationers have been recruited in Canada for service with the Royal Navy. About 500 Canadians are employed in the British Auxiliary Patrol Service with Commissions in the R.N.V.R. Canadians in the Imperial Naval Forces.

Canada maintains a very complete naval wireless service, with 43 coast stations on the Great Lakes, and on both coasts. All of these stations are available for naval working. and a certain number are reserved exclusively for this purpose. Wireless Service.

All naval ships and stations are manned by naval wireless operators holding rank of " Warrant Officer, R.N.C.V.R." These operators receive their training in Canadian schools. 254 men are now employed in this Service.

580 Probationary Flight Officers have been recruited and sent overseas to join the Royal Naval Air Service, now merged in the Royal Air Force. Naval Air Service.

At the present time an Aircraft Branch of the Canadian Naval Service is being organized, and before long Canada will be operating an Air Patrol off the East Coast which will assist in ensuring the safety from submarine attack of convoys sailing from Canadian ports.

The growth of the Naval Service since the outbreak of war is shown by the increase in the quantities of stores purchased in the last three fiscal years: Stores.

1915–16	$ 2,500,000
1916–17	7,500,000
1917–18	10,000,000

3. FINANCE.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Canadian Government, since the commencement of the War, has issued domestic loans as follows:

	Amount Subscribed.	No. of Subscribers.
1. 1915/1925, 5%	$ 97,000,000	24,862
2. 1916/1931, 5%	$ 97,000,000	34,526
3. 1917/1937, 5%	$142,000,000	41,000
4. 1917/1937, (Victory Loan), 5½%	$398,000,000	820,035

In addition, War Savings Certificates to the amount of approximately $12,500,000, as well as a considerable amount of debenture

stock, have been sold, bringing the Government's borrowings from the people of Canada since the beginning of the War to the total sum of $756,000,000, or in other words, $100 per capita of the population of the Dominion.

In addition to the domestic loans, Canada has issued between the years 1915-17 in Great Britain and in the United States, securities totalling more than $307,000,000.

ADVANCES BETWEEN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Since the outbreak of war to March 31, 1918, Canada has established credits on behalf of the Imperial Government to the amount of $532,816,397. Through these advances Great Britain was able to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, hay and other commodities and to carry on the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada.

In addition to the above, Canadian chartered banks have advanced to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Minister of Finance the sum of $200,000,000 for the purchase of munitions and wheat. This was made possible by the large savings deposits in Canadian Banks, which since August 1914, despite the withdrawals for subscription to war loans, have increased by $276,000,000.

On the other hand, Great Britain has made advances to the Dominion totalling $534,450,826. These credits were chiefly for the maintenance of the Canadian troops overseas.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—MARCH 31, 1914—MARCH 31, 1918.

	Revenue.	Expenditure,—Consolidated Fund.
1914–15	$133,073,481	$135,523,206
1915–16	172,147,838	130,350,726
1916–17	232,701,294	148,599,343
1917–18	261,125,459	179,853,534

The Consolidated Fund expenditure for 1917-18 includes payment of interest, estimated at $45,000,000 and pensions of some $7,000,000, or $52,000,000 altogether, whereas prior to the War the outlay on interest was but $12,000,000 and on pensions practically nil.

	Expenditure, Capital Account.	Expenditure,—War Account.
1914–15	$41,447,320	$ 60,750,476
1915–16	38,566,950	166,197,755
1916–17	26,880,031	306,488,814
1917–18	43,536,563	342,762,687

Up to March 31, 1918, the total outlay for the War was approximately $875,000,000. This amount includes all expenditures in Canada, Great Britain and France and is also inclusive of the upkeep

of the troops overseas. During the past two fiscal years there has been applied to war expenditures, by way of surplus of revenue over ordinary and capital outlays, the sum of $113,000,000. The interest and pension payments attributable to the War amount for the entire war period to approximately $76,000,000. These also have been provided from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

NET DEBT.

The net debt of Canada, which before the War stood at about $336,000,000, has now passed the billion-dollar mark, and it is estimated that when the accounts for the year 1917-1918 are closed, it will reach, approximately, $1,200,000,000. The increase is almost entirely attributable to war expenditures.

WAR TAXATION.

Tax on Luxuries.

Taxation on luxuries has been gradually introduced since the beginning of the war as it was justified by the financial condition of the country. Increased customs duties and higher rates of excise on certain commodities, including liquors and tobacco, imposed soon after the commencement of the War were followed in 1915 by a war tax on transportation tickets, telegrams, money orders, cheques, letters, patent medicines, etc. In 1915 an increase of 7½% *ad valorem* to the general tariff and 5% *ad valorem* to the British preferential tariff was made on all commodities with the exception of certain foodstuffs, coal, harvesting machinery, fisheries equipment, etc.

Increase Customs Duties.

In 1918 a special customs duty was imposed on tea and coffee and the excise on tobacco was increased. In addition, various other taxes were imposed or increased, and a special war excise tax was imposed on various articles, including automobiles, jewellery, etc.

Business Profits Tax.

Under the Business Profits War Tax Act, as at present amended, the Government, in the case of all businesses having a capital of $50,000 and over, takes 25% of the net profits over 7% and not exceeding 15%, 50% of the profits over 15% and not exceeding 20%, and 75% of the profits beyond 20%. In the case of businesses having a capital of $25,000 and under $50,000, the Government takes 25% of all profits in excess of 10% on the capital employed. Companies employing capital of less than $25,000 are exempted, with the exception of those dealing in munitions or war supplies.

Income Tax.

The Canadian income tax, which comes into effect in the year 1918-19, is in many respects higher than that in force in the United States. The scale provides for the exemption of incomes, in the case of unmarried persons with an income of $1,000 and under, and in the case of married persons with an income of $2,000 and under. There is also provision for the exemption of $200 for each child. The present scale of income tax is shown by the following table:

Income. (Married Persons.)	Tax.	Income. (Married Persons.)	Tax.
$ 3,000	$ 20	$ 200,000	$ 50,957
6,000	140	400,000	142,757
10,000	392	500,000	195,407
20,000	1,382	600,000	248,057
30,000	2,702	800,000	366,857
50,000	5,782	1,000,000	499,157
75,000	11,007	2,000,000	1,228,157
100,000	17,607		

Proceeds of Taxation, 1917–1918.

During the last fiscal year the Dominion Government collected by way of War Taxation the following (in approximate figures):

Tax on Trust and Loan Companies	$ 267,500
Tax on Insurance Companies	385,000
Tax on Banks	1,115,500
Inland Revenue from Railways, Steamships, Telegraph and Cable Companies, etc.	2,230,000
Extra Postage on letters, etc.	5,800,000
Business Profits War Tax	21,275,000
Increased Customs duties	45,000,000
Total	$76,073,000

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Reference should be made to the fact that since the outbreak of the War quantities of gold coin and gold bullion to the value of $1,300,000,000 have been received at Ottawa by the Department of Finance as trustee for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England.

ROYAL MINT, OTTAWA.

Gold Refining.

The work of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, which is a branch of the Royal Mint, London, has been greatly increased by war conditions.

When the large deposits of gold, referred to above, were received by the Department of Finance, it was necessary that their value should be ascertained and that a certain quantity of gold bullion should be refined. The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the Mint led to the construction (in eight weeks) of a second plant with a monthly output of a million ounces of fine gold. Through this extension this refinery has developed the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

The special work of the refinery due to the War is shown by the following figures:

Gold bullion received for refining	15,992,770.25 oz. gross.
Total gold bars produced	14,048,803.958 oz. fine; value, $290,414,547.
Fine silver recovered	1,175,500.03 oz. fine.

Newfoundland Coinage.

The War having made it impossible for the Newfoundland Government to get its supplies of coin from England, coinage for the Colony was carried out by the Ottawa Mint in 1917 and 1918 as follows:

1,670,000 silver pieces.
700,000 bronze "

Gun-Sight Parts.

In addition to the above operations, certain parts for gun-sights were produced at the Royal Mint, Ottawa, for the Imperial Government. These consisted chiefly of eye-piece cells, and the total production up to 31st March, 1918, of this equipment amounted to 25,536 parts.

4. MUNITIONS.

The following figures give a summary of Canada's accomplishments, during the last four years, in the production of munitions of war.

Total number of shells produced	60,000,000	General Statistics.
Approximate number of components represented by above, for which Imperial Munitions Board has let separate contracts	670,000,000	
In addition to the 60,000,000 of shell produced, there have been a great number of components exported, such as forgings, cartridge cases, primers, copper bands, time and graze fuses, exploder containers, friction tubes, etc. In the production of this war material steel has been used to the amount of. (About 75% of this steel is Canadian product.)	1,800,000 tons.	
Quantity of high-grade explosives and propellants produced	100,000,000 lbs.	
Value of orders placed by the British Government through the Imperial Munitions Board	$1,200,000,000	
Amount of orders already executed. (This figure represents the actual amount of cash disbursements.)	$1,000,000,000	
Amount furnished by Imperial Government for above purpose from sources outside of Canada.	$400,000,000	
Amount loaned to the Imperial Government by the Government of Canada and by the Banks in Canada for purposes of the Imperial Munitions Board	$600,000,000	
Approximate number of contractors in Canada amongst whom contracts for munitions have been distributed	1,000	
Number of workers engaged in war contracts	200,000 to 300,000	
Approximate number of persons employed in handling stores in transportation and other collateral organizations	50,000	
Approximate total number of workers	350,000	

The following is a brief sketch of the growth of the munitions industry in Canada:

Shell Committee.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, inquiries were made of the Department of Militia and Defence by the War Office as to the possibility of obtaining a supply of shell from Canada. Ensuing negotiations led to the appointment by the Minister of Militia, in September, 1914, of an honorary committee, known as the Shell Committee, to undertake the task of supplying shrapnel shell to the Imperial Government. Its status was nominally that of contractor to the British Government, but really that of agent for the purpose of placing contracts on behalf of the War Office.

Basic steel, the only kind of steel made in Canada, was found by experiment to be suitable for the manufacture of shells. The first shipments of shell from Canada, in fulfilment of the orders placed by the Shell Committee, were made in the month of December 1914—a little over three months from the inception of the undertaking. By the end of May, 1915, approximately four hundred manufacturing establishments in Canada were engaged in the manufacture of shells or the component parts thereof.

Formation of Imperial Munitions Board.

By November, 1915, the Imperial Government had placed orders in Canada for munitions to the amount of, approximately, $300,000,000. This represented such a great volume of business

that it was considered desirable to form a Board directly responsible to the Imperial Ministry of Munitions. The operations of the Shell Committee, therefore, were passed over to the Imperial Munitions Board. The general policy of the Committee, maintained by the Board, was that of eliminating the middleman and dealing as far as possible with those who would actually perform the work. In pursuance of this policy raw materials of every description were purchased and passed on from one contractor to another, each being paid successively for his labour. This plan had the advantage of saving the contractor large investments of capital otherwise necessary to produce complete shell, and at the same time of enabling a proper distribution of the materials available so that the maximum production might be secured. Contractors were given the opportunity to pay for their necessary investment of capital from the profits derived from their contracts. Generally speaking, this has been accomplished. Subsequently the business was placed upon a competitive basis.

Organization of the Board.

The work of the Board is carried on by the Chairman, who has full administrative and executive authority. He is assisted by a Board, of whom four members give constant service. Business men have been asked to take charge of the various departments, numbering about twenty. These Directors carry on their duties in Ottawa, in Toronto, in Vancouver and in Victoria. The following are details regarding the most important of these departments:

1. The Purchasing and Steel Department buys all the materials entering into munitions, arranges for the forging of steel, and distributes the forgings and components to the machining plants situated in the various Provinces.

2. The Shipbuilding Department purchases and supervises the construction of engines and boilers for the wooden ships referred to below, purchases the timber and supplies for the hulls, and has an operating section which installs the engines, boilers, and equipment in these vessels.

3. The Explosives Department operates the National plants producing nitrocellulose, cordite and T.N.T., with the necessary acid plants, and operates the plant producing acetone and methyl-ethyl-ketone.

4. The Forging Department operates the National plant in which the steel turnings are melted in electric furnaces, and the steel thus produced subsequently converted into forgings.

5. The Aviation Department operates the plant producing aeroplanes, and in its constructional section builds all aerodromes, machine shops, barracks and officers' quarters at the various camps, and purchases all supplies and equipment for the Royal Air Force.

6. The Timber Section producing aeroplane spruce and fir, conducts logging operations in British Columbia, and operates tugs for the delivery of logs to mills which cut them for account of the Board, under supervision of the Board's officer. These logging operations call for the production of 248,000,000 feet of logs in 45 camps placed in a territory extending over 600 miles, north and south.

7. The Fuze Department operates the National plant where time fuzes are loaded.

8. The Engineering Department checks and rectifies all gauges, keeping for this purpose a staff of engineers and an operating force of expert tool-makers working in machine shops under their direction.

9. The Inspection is all carried out under the Director of Inspection, a British officer, responsible to the Director-General of

Inspection in Great Britain. Several thousands of inspectors are required to do the work.

10. The administrative staff comprises from 1,000 to 1,500 men and women, the number varying with the degree of urgency.

Raw Materials.

The operations of the Board have gradually been extended into lines of war material other than steel, and the Imperial Munitions Board is now endeavouring to explore and make available for war purposes those natural resources of the country hitherto undeveloped. The forests of Northern British Columbia have been called upon to provide spruce for aeroplane purposes and for wooden shipbuilding. To a lesser extent the timber resources of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, have been drawn upon for the same purposes. The mines of British Columbia are producing copper, zinc and lead. Those of Ontario and Newfoundland are producing steel. The Province of Quebec is supplying asbestos, aluminium, carbide, and other mineral products in large quantities. Ontario is providing nickel, silica, and carbides, and in collaboration with the Canadian Department of Mines there has been an extensive production of alloys to be used in the manufacture of high-speed tool-cutting steel.

Explosives and Propellants.

The development of the explosive and propellant industry in Canada has been an important achievement. It has been the policy of the Board to establish National plants for the purpose of stimulating any important line of production which private enterprise was unwilling or unable to carry on, and at the present time seven of these plants, representing a capital investment of $15,000,000, are being operated under the immediate direction of the Board. The two largest manufacture explosives, and these, with privately owned plants, have produced up to June 30th upwards of 100,000,000 pounds of high-grade explosives and propellants.

Shipbuilding.

The Shipbuilding contracts placed by the Board have a value of some $70,000,000. These represent 43 steel ships and 58 wooden ships aggregating 360,000 tons. These contracts are distributed by value as follows:

To British Columbia $35,000,000; Ontario $20,000,000; Quebec $12,000,000, and to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the balance.

Aeroplanes

One National plant is devoted to the manufacture of aeroplanes for training purposes (over 2,500 of which have already been produced), and latterly to the construction of bombing planes for the United States Navy. Aeroplane engines of high-grade are now being manufactured, and will shortly be produced in large quantities for use in fighting machines at the front.

Additional Functions of Board.

The Board acts as general and exclusive purchasing agent on behalf of the War Office and Admiralty, and the British Timber Controller, Department of Aeronautics, and Ministry of Munitions. In addition, it acts as agent for the United States Ordnance Department in arranging contracts for munitions and supplies, placed by the United States Government in Canada. At the present time American contracts amount to upwards of $70,000,000, and orders are coming forward in rapidly increasing quantities.

Report of Imperial War Cabinet.

In the report issued by the Imperial War Cabinet for the year 1917, Canada's services to the Empire in the production of munitions are referred to as follows:

"Canada's contribution during the last year had been very striking. 15 per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of the year was incurred in that country. She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18-pr. to the 9.2". In the case of the 18-pr., no less than 55 per cent of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from

Canada, and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent of the total 4.5 shells, 27 per cent of the 6″ shells, 20 per cent of the 60-pr. H.E. shells, 15 per cent of the 8″ and 16 per cent of the 9.2″. In addition, Canada has supplied shell forgings, ammunition components, propellants, acetone, T.N.T., aluminium, nickel, nickel matte, aeroplane parts, agricultural machinery and timber, besides quantities of railway materials, including no less than 450 miles of rails torn up from Canadian railways which were shipped direct to France."

5. SHIPBUILDING.

SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1918, OR WILL BE LAUNCHED BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1918.

	Steel Vessels.					Wooden Vessels.				
	Atlantic Coast shipyards.	Great Lakes shipyards.	Pacific Coast shipyards.	Total.	Deadweight carrying capacity. (approx.)	Atlantic Coast shipyards.	Great Lakes shipyards.	Pacific Coast shipyards.	Total.	Deadweight carrying capacity. (approx.)
Built to Order of Imperial Munitions Board.....	5	18	11	34	179,800	14	4	27	45	138,600
Built to Order of Dept. of Marine.	4	4	3	11	48,000	..	..	..	..	..
Built under private contract.....	8	5	1	14	62,400	..	..	8	8	17,800
Total.....	..	..	..	59	290,200	..	..	..	53	156,400

Grand total: Ships..... 112
Tonnage (approx. deadweight carrying capacity)..... 446,600

N.B.—The above figures do not include a large number of small craft of less than 1,000 tons, at present building, such as trawlers, drifters, small schooners, etc.

Government Shipbuilding.

In connection with a Government shipbuilding programme, 20 ships with a gross tonnage of 55,000, are at present under construction. These are being built under contracts entered into by the Department of Marine. Seven will be delivered during 1918, the remainder in the following year.

The Department of the Naval Service, since the outbreak of the War, has placed contracts in Canada, on behalf of various governments, for the following vessels:

A number of submarines for the Imperial Government, as well as several submarines for the Italian and Russian Governments.

About 550 motor submarine chasers for the Imperial Government.
" 36 " " " " French "

A number of steel lighters, shipped in "knock-down" form, for the use of the Imperial Government in Mesopotamia, and

A large number of trawlers and drifters for the Imperial Government.

6. WAR TRADE.

The following table shows the exports in certain Canadian commodities, having a direct bearing on the War, for the last three fiscal years before the War (1912-13-14), and for the last fiscal year (1918); and illustrates the increase, during this period, in the quantity of these articles exported.

Commodities.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantities.		Values.	
		Av. for 1912–1913 and 1914.	1918.	Av. for 1912–1913 and 1914.	1918.
				$	$
Butter	lb.	3,633,825	4,926,154	870,180	2,000,467
Cheese	"	154,381,808	169,530,753	20,151,582	36,602,504
Clothing	.....	.....	.....	337,047	9,702,207
Eggs	doz.	158,217	4,896,793	43,131	2,271,299
Oats	bush.	18,118,631	54,877,882	7,422,480	37,644,293
Wheat	"	92,686,291	150,392,037	89,639,503	366,341,565
Wheat Flour	brl.	434,969	9,931,148	18,861,944	95,896,492
Leather	.....	.....	.....	2,162,662	10,986,221
Meats,—					
Bacon	lbs.	39,683,969	199,957,475	5,544,801	57,995,116
Beef	"	5,217,652	86,565,104	449,872	13,016,378
Canned Meats	"	377,308	13,422,624	48,664	3,695,384
Pork	"	922,406	7,909,803	103,217	2,052,192
Metals,— Copper, Nickel, Brass and Aluminium	cwt.	1,366,384	2,753,976	15,323,513	46,271,848
Iron and Steel	"	.....	.....	*11,374,981	45,810,367
Printing Paper	"	4,393,706	12,101,865	6,790,299	33,978,347
Tobacco	"	.....	.....	101,119	1,682,357
Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	1,205,709	19,034,528
Vehicles	.....	.....	.....	2,871,163	22,776,590
Wood Pulp	cwt.	6,017,595	9,696,704	5,656,224	25,620,892
Total	.....	.....	.....	188,958,091	833,389,047

*(1914 only)

War Trade Board.

The War Trade Board was organized in February, 1918, for the purpose of (1) controlling the export from Canada of articles essential to war industry, the supply of which is limited, (2) controlling the import into Canada of less essential articles, (3) supervising the raw materials of the country in order that a proper use may be made of these in the prosecution of the War. Under the authority given it the Board has made many important arrangements with regard to Canadian trade.

Prohibition of Imports.

In June, 1918, in order to relieve an unfavourable condition in exchange affecting Canadian finance and trade, it was necessary to restrict expenditures upon non-essential articles. An order-in-council was, therefore, passed, prohibiting the importation into Canada of certain articles, including automobiles (valued at $1,200 and upwards), perfumes, marble, gold and silver manufactures, pleasure boats, billiard tables, etc.

Co-operation between Canada and U.S.A.

The general principle has been established between the War Trade Boards of Canada and the United States by which the requirements of the War are considered regardless of the international

boundary. Raw materials, machinery and equipment are placed, by close co-operation between these bodies, where they can best be used in the prosecution of the War.

7. FOOD CONTROL.

The increased efforts of Canada to supply food to the fighting forces of the Allies and to the civil population in Europe, is shown by the following comparison with pre-war figures in three of the most important food-stuffs.

Our net exports of beef have increased by nearly 75,000,000 lbs. per annum.

Our net exports of pork, including bacon and lard, have increased by 125,000,000 lbs. per annum.

Our net exports in wheat and wheat flour have increased by over 80,000,000 bushels per annum.

Canada Food Board.

The double task of increasing production and promoting food conservation rests with the Canada Food Board, which was created in February, 1918, and was entrusted with all the powers and duties of the Food Controller, whose office it absorbed.

The problem of food control in Canada is briefly to maintain supplies adequate to the home demands; to regulate profits so that the price of any article of food shall not exceed the natural rise in price resulting from war conditions; to reduce the home consumption of certain articles of food required for overseas by providing substitutes, and thus, with increased production, to add to the amount for export; and lastly, to gather in the surplus thus obtained and send it overseas to supply Great Britain and the Allies.

Increased Acreage.

In grains and in certain important vegetable crops this year's acreage shows a substantial increase over that of 1917, in spite of a very general shortage of farm labour. The following figures illustrate the extension of areas under crop:

Commodity.	Acreage in 1917.	Acreage in 1918.
Wheat	14,755,850	15,838,000
Oats	13,313,400	13,784,000
Barley	2,392,200	2,403,750
Rye	211,880	228,900
Buckwheat	395,977	407,000
Potatoes	656,958	686,300
Beans	92,457	105,560
Total	31,818,722	33,453,510

Emergency Agricultural Labour.

During this year about 12,000 school boys have been placed on Canadian farms as temporary employees during the long vacation. Agricultural help from the cities has also been mobilized on a voluntary basis.

Tractors.

In order to encourage increased production the Food Board, early in the spring, purchased and sold at cost 1,123 tractors to the

farmers of Canada through the Department of Agriculture of each province.

The Food Board operates under extensive powers and through its licensing system now controls the manufacture and sale of all foodstuffs. Licensing System.

The following is a summary of the dealers in Canada who are operating under the licences and regulations of the Board:

Trade.	No. of Licensed Dealers.	Trade.	No. of Licensed Dealers.
Fish Dealers	1,555	Retail Grocers	29,700
Cereal Manufacturers	101	Retail General Stores	9,425
Fruit and Vegetables Dealers	1,283	Public Eating Places	10,100
Millers	568	Confectioners	673
Bakers	2,487	Wholesale Flour and Feed Dealers	217
Wholesale Grocers	843	Packers	261
Wholesale Produce Dealers	935	Canners	328

Total number of dealers under licence..... 58,476

This system makes it possible to procure authentic information as to the available supplies, and both expedites their movement and facilitates their distribution.

The following is an outline of the principal food regulations at present in force:

The returns received from licensed dealers in meats, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, eggs and poultry, showed that in many places large stocks of these articles were held in storage and at a time approaching the end of the season of scant production. An order was therefore passed limiting the holdings of these articles, with the result that the waste from storage which has occurred in recent years will be reduced to a minimum. Meats, Lard, Cheese, Butter, etc.

An order was also passed restricting the profits of the wholesale and retail dealers in these articles and limiting the number of transactions that may take place. The objects of this were to decrease the cost of distribution, to prevent unnecessary transportation in many cases, and to curtail the practice of holding such food for speculation.

Limitations have been placed upon the profits of all packers of meats, and, under the order requiring packers to take out licences, further regulations have been made regarding the distribution of their products.

With a view to further conservation of butter and fats the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine are now permitted.

In order to reduce further the cost of distribution of eggs, it has been made illegal for any dealer to pay for bad eggs over and above a margin of 1%, with the result that eggs will no longer be held in storage beyond a limited time.

At the beginning of 1918 all flour mills were placed under licence. Flour.

The quantity of wheat flour that may be held by any wholesale or retail dealer or individual, is limited and this, along with other measures, has enabled the mills, in almost every instance, to supply the British and Allied Purchasing Agents with a quantity of flour

greatly in excess of the allotment fixed for export, and the amount anticipated.

Excess profits have been greatly diminished; for instance, the price of flour was at $16.50 per barrel in the spring of 1917, although the farmer had received only $6.93 for the wheat used therein. In the spring of 1918 the price of flour had been brought down to $11.00 for the same quantity, the farmer having received $8.32 for the wheat used in each barrel.

By lengthening the extraction of flour from wheat from seventy-one per cent, the normal pre-war extraction, to seventy-six per cent, and by throwing all grades together, a saving has been effected of 20,000 barrels of flour per month, or, of 240,000 barrels per year.

The various conservation measures adopted have resulted in the reduction of the normal consumption of 800,000 barrels of flour per month, before the War, to a present consumption of 600,000 barrels per month, or a saving of 2,400,000 barrels per year. Thus the saving from lengthening of extraction and reduction of consumption, totals about 2,640,000 barrels per year.

Public Eating Places.

All public eating places throughout Canada serving more than fifteen meals per day have been placed under licence, and all eating places where meals are served or sold to any persons other than to members of the family, are placed under restrictions, more especially as to the quantity of meats, wheat products, butter and sugar which may be served at any one meal.

Consumption of Fish.

For the purpose of further conservation of meats, arrangements have been made throughout the Dominion for supplying the markets with fresh fish at moderate prices by insuring to the fishermen a reasonable price for the fish, and by limiting the profits of the dealers. Much has been done to increase the consumption of fish by appealing to the consumer, and to supply the consumer with a more variable and more inviting quality of fish.

Canners, etc.

The order requiring all canners of, and dealers in, fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, soups, jellies, jams, sauces, etc., to take out licences, provides a standard for the making and canning of those products, and prescribes methods of determining the cost of production and distribution, which no doubt will result in a better product being placed on the market.

Bakers.

The order placing bakers under licence prescribes that bread may be sold only in specified weights; and for the purpose of conserving, as far as possible, all sugar and fats, the amount of these products used in the making of bread, was limited. All bakers have been required to discontinue the manufacture of fancy bread, to use only standard flour and to use a fixed proportion of substitutes. It was difficult to impose the use of substitutes at an earlier date owing to the fact that these were not available for several reasons: The United States could not supply corn; the mills in Canada had not been equipped for milling it; and in Canada only a few of the grains that could be used as substitutes were grown.

Restriction on Use of Sugar.

Candy manufacturers are permitted to use only 50% of the sugar used in the corresponding period last year. Limitations on the use of sugar have been placed on all manufacturers of soft drinks, and on soda fountain proprietors. Confectioners are limited in the use of fats and sugar and are prohibited from making French pastries and like products. All other persons using sugar in the manufacture of any article are under licence.

Prevention of Waste.

The Board has been entrusted with the prevention of waste. Reports are obtained from dealers, storage and warehousemen and municipal health departments as to the quanttiies and conditions of

stocks, and where waste is apt to occur, either immediate sale is ordered, or the food is seized and sold so that no loss or no further loss may result. If there has been waste, investigation is made, and if it resulted from carelessness or from the manner of storage, the offender is prosecuted. All railway agents are similarly required to report when cars containing foodstuffs are held under load longer than four days after arrival at their destination. Unless delivery is taken with reasonable promptness, such food is seized and sold. Disputes have been settled with regard to 750 car loads of perishable foodstuffs which were in great danger of spoiling in the ordinary course of commercial dealing. Reports from the incinerators in the large cities indicate a very striking decrease in the wastage of food.

All dealers, both wholesale and retail, in fruits and vegetables, have been placed under licence. Provision has been made for an economical distribution of these products, and inspections have been made to prevent waste.

Orders have been passed limiting the holdings of sugar and flour by all dealers and consumers; in the case of sugar, for the purpose of insuring an equitable distribution and an adequate supply for the preserving season; and in the case of flour, to make available for export the quantities held in excess of what may be required in this country.

No person may use wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol except for industrial purposes. No grains above certain grades may be fed to stock in a stock yard, and no wheat fit for milling purposes, or any product thereof, may be fed to livestock or poultry.

Foodstuffs can leave Canada only under licence. Under this system 11,797 permits have been issued. Export licences.

8. FUEL CONTROL.

The chief functions of the Fuel Controller are first to stimulate coal production in Canada, and secondly to procure from the United States the normal supply of coal on which central Canada to a great extent depends.

Scarcity of labour tended for some time to reduce the output of mines in Eastern Canada. It is probable that this downward trend has now been arrested. In the West the production has been more satisfactory.

The output of coal in the United States has also been reduced by labour difficulties, and both the congestion of the railways, and the increased requirements for coal in the United States, made it difficult to obtain the adequate supplies for Canada. Comparatively little shortage has, however, been felt in the Dominion owing to the close co-operation between the two countries in the matter of coal distribution.

The coal trade in Canada is now operating under a licence system. Prices from the mines to the retail dealer are controlled, and the authorities are empowered to direct the distribution of coal in certain cases, and to requisition coal in the hands of consumers in the event of an emergency justifying such action. The Fuel Con-

troller is also empowered to deprive individual consumers of coal supplies where electrical energy could be made a practical substitute.

Each municipality is required to appoint a Local Fuel Commissioner who reports to Provincial Fuel Administrators. These latter officers act within their Provinces as assistants to the Federal Fuel Controller.

9. TRANSPORTATION.

Routing of Freight.

The transportation burdens due to the War rendered it necessary to depart from the usual practice by which railways in Canada were operated as single and independent units. The first step taken in that direction was an amendment to the Railway Act during the session of 1915-16, when, on the request of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Board was empowered to take traffic in a congested grain area from the line to which it was tributary, and hand it over to other lines at any intermediate points at which a transfer could or should be made.

The power thus conferred on the Board has been used to a large extent. It has enabled the large grain production of the West to be marketed practically without loss, through the diversion of traffic to the route, irrespective of its ownership, which at the time was least congested; and it has enabled the transportation of grain and flour to Great Britain and the Continent to be maintained at the greatest possible speed. Thousands of cars of grain grown in Canadian Northern prairie territory have been thus diverted from congested Canadian Northern areas over the lines of the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This practice, commencing with wheat, was extended to coal and then to the movement of other bulk commodities. In general, wherever it would afford quicker transportation, "re-routing" has been carried out. The result is that the Canadian lines, in so far as actual transportation is concerned, have been treated as a single unit and worked for the purpose of obtaining the best results.

Canadian Railway War Board.

During the past winter a specially heavy burden was laid on Canadian transportation. The entry of the United States into the War created great industrial and agricultural activity, which, together with the movement of troops, caused the American railway lines and terminals to become blocked. In the meantime, the shipment of foodstuffs could not be interrupted. A special programme was, therefore, put into effect to co-ordinate, to the fullest extent possible, the whole wheat movement from the North-West, and as a result wheat and flour were carried for overseas transportation by the Canadian lines in such a way that the whole of the transportation desired was effected without delay to the ocean carriers.

In order to provide a freer and more perfect co-ordination of the systems, the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence, now termed the Canadian Railway War Board, was formed. The activities of the War Board have materially assisted the Railways to cope with the problems created by the War.

The Government has helped to bring about these results, particularly, by the purchase of 260 locomotive engines of various types and about 17,000 freight cars, a number of which are leased by the Government to the systems that have not been in position to obtain satisfactory deliveries for their requirements. Purchase of Equipment by the Government.

10. VOLUNTARY WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following is a summary of gifts for various war purposes from the Federal and Provincial Governments, from municipalities, societies, universities, business houses and other corporations, and from private individuals: General Statistics.

Canadian Patriotic Fund (to June 30, 1918)	$40,149,097
Manitoba Patriotic Fund (to March 31, 1918)	3,957,042
Canadian Red Cross Society (to June 30, 1918)	
Contributions in cash	5,700,000
Gifts in supplies (estimated)	13,000,000
British Red Cross Society (to Dec. 31, 1917)	6,100,000
Belgian Relief Fund (to June, 1918)	
Contributions in cash	1,571,728
Gifts in supplies (estimated)	1,507,855
Contributions from Canada to Y.M.C.A. for Military Work	4,574,821
Gifts from Dominion and Provincial Governments to Government of United Kingdom	5,469,319
To the above should be added miscellaneous gifts from various sources for many objects. These include contributions for the equipment and maintenance of hospitals overseas and in Canada, to the French, Serbian and Polish Relief Funds, to numerous associations for the supply of field comforts to troops overseas and for the care of returned soldiers. These contributions, together with other gifts for various patriotic purposes, on a conservative estimate amount to	8,000,000
Total	$90,029,862
The approximate total of voluntary contributions from Canada for war purposes is, therefore, over	$90,000,000

Of the various war organizations working in Canada, or amongst Canadian troops overseas, the most extensive in their operations are the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is a national organization (covering all the Provinces except Manitoba, which for this purpose is organized separately), the object of which is to give assistance where necessary to the dependent relatives of Canadians on active service in the present war. The Fund is administered locally through Committees serving gratuitously. The Committees act on general instructions from Headquarters, and are given discretionary powers as regards the approval of applications and the amount of grants. The funds Canadian Patriotic Fund.

are raised by voluntary contribution. Since June 1916, the expenditure in relief work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has averaged about $900,000 a month. This sum has covered the assistance of from 50,000 to 60,000 families.

Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is organized in 8 Provincial and 1,120 local branches. Its object is to furnish aid to sick and wounded soldiers as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Corps. The more important activities of the Society include the supply of equipment for Canadian military hospitals, grants to British and other hospitals, care of Canadian prisoners of war, and the collection and shipment of supplies of various kinds. The approximate value of goods shipped by the Society in 1917 was $4,613,795.

Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

The Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A. carries on its work with the troops overseas, in 96 centres in France, and in 76 centres in England. These include regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps and hospitals. In Canada there are 38 centres of operation, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations and troop trains. There were in 1917, 133 secretaries on the overseas staff with honorary commissions in the C.E.F. Of these 50 received their pay and allowances from the Y.M.C.A., while the remainder were paid by the Government. In Canada 100 civilian secretaries are employed for military purposes by the Association.

11. WOMEN'S WORK.

Statistics, however complete, can give only a very imperfect impression of the services which Canadian women have rendered since the beginning of the War. The following are a few facts which bear on this subject.

Nursing.

About 2,000 women have enlisted for service as nurses in the C.E.F., and have proceeded overseas.

Many hundreds of Canadian women are serving in Canada in a voluntary capacity as Volunteer Hospital Probationers in Military Hospitals and in England under the Joint War Committee's Women's V.A.D., Department. Most of these are members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Dominion of Canada.

Miscellaneous Services.

Figures are not available to show the extent to which women in general commercial and industrial life have replaced men who have been called to the Colours. There are, however, many thousands of women in banks, offices and factories which before the War had an almost entirely male staff.

The number of women employed in munitions factories at one time amounted to 30,000.

Women commenced to take a share in agricultural work early in the War. Now they are working on the farms in all parts of the country.

Nearly 1,000 women are now employed by the Royal Air Force in Canada on a wide range of duties, including motor transport work.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 women are at present employed in the Civil Service for the most part on work created by the War.

About 75,000 women gave their services to assist in the compilation of the National Register in June, 1918.

Women's clubs and societies all through the country since the beginning of the War have very generally diverted their energies to special war work, and have been of the greatest service. Women's Organizations.

A conference of about 75 representative women from all Provinces of the Dominion was called at Ottawa in February, 1918, on the invitation of the War Committee of the Cabinet. The meeting was arranged in order that these representatives might consider with the War Committee plans for their wider participation in war work. Those invited were asked to give special consideration to the relation of women to such matters as increased agricultural production, commercial and industrial occupations, the compilation of the National Register, and the conservation of food. Women's War Conference.

The Conference served a very useful purpose, particularly in the increased measure of co-operation which it made possible between the Government and women's organizations throughout the country.

Reference should be made to the fact that by an Act of Parliament 1918, Canadian women have received the Federal electoral franchise. Women's Franchise in Canada.

12. NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

In June, 1918, a compulsory registration was taken in which every person in Canada, man or woman, of 16 years of age or over, was obliged to answer a series of questions relative to his or her usefulness for national purposes at the present time.

The registration was taken at about 25,000 places of registration, with the assistance of about 150,000 registrars. The returns show that about 5,000,000 persons presented themselves for registration and answered the necessary questions.

The object of the plan was to effect a national stocktaking of the human resources of the country. The labour difficulties on the farms and in industry will be made easier of solution with the information now obtainable in the National Register.

Provision is made by which the Register will be kept up to date. This duty rests with the Canada Registration Board, under whose authority the original compilation was carried out.

13. WAR LIQUOR REGULATIONS.

During 1917 and 1918 the Federal Government issued a series of regulations controlling the liquor traffic in order to encourage a more efficient prosecution of the War, more particularly in the conservation of foodstuffs.

In November, 1917, it was forbidden by the Dominion Government, as a war measure, to use foodstuffs in the distillation of liquors. In the same month the quantity of malt manufactured, and the

quantity of barley used in the manufacture of malt were both limited in the interest of food conservation.

Successive orders-in-council under the War Measures Act, 1914, were passed in December, 1917, and January, 1918, which prohibited the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Dominion.

At the end of 1916 the sale of intoxicating liquor was prohibited by Provincial statutes in all the Provinces save Quebec. In this Province a prohibition measure has been passed which will come into effect on the 1st of May, 1919.

In order to bring about National prohibition it was necessary for the Federal Government to supplement Provincial laws and prevent both the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in any Province of the Dominion and the traffic in this commodity between the Provinces. This was done by an order-in-council passed in March, 1918, under the special powers conferred by the War Measures Act.

On the 1st of May, 1919, when the Quebec regulations come into force, prohibition will be in effect throughout the Dominion.

14. REHABILITATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Returned Soldiers.

The following is a table of the total number of soldiers returned to Canada, with the monthly rate of return from March 31st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918. This list is exclusive of officers and of men on furlough.

———	Invalids.	Other classes, under-age, over-age, etc.	Total.
1915	2,010	599	2,609
1916	3,814	2,815	6,629
To March 31, 1917	3,300	1,288	4,588
April	1,073	67	1,140
May	1,384	146	1,530
June	1,736	194	1,930
July	783	444	1,227
August	1,431	705	2,136
September	2,576	1,004	3,580
October	1,402	823	2,225
November	2,739	1,961	4,700
December	496	818	1,314
January, 1918	723	777	1,500
February	1,044	1,746	2,790
March	727	2,693	3,420
	25,238	16,080	41,318
Approximate number of men for whom no reports were received by Military Hospital Commission	.....	.....	3,600
Total	.....	.....	44,918

MEDICAL CARE.

Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment.

In February, 1918, a new Department of State was created, to be known as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. At the same time, the jurisdiction of the Military Hospitals Commission, which previously had direction of the medical care of all returned soldiers, was restricted to the treatment of those soldiers who had been discharged and its name was changed to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. This Commission operates as part of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment.

The Department is under the direction of a Minister of the Crown and is charged with the provision of hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, whether permanent or temporary, for the care of invalided officers, non-commissioned officers and men, or other members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been honourably discharged. Vocational training and the provision of employment for ex-soldiers and all matters relating to pensions for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are also within the scope of the Department.

Institutions.

The following is a summary of the institutions which, until the re-organization, were in use by the Military Hospitals Commission. Most of these are now operated by the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

	No. of institutions.	Present Accommodation.	Additional Accommodation under construction.	Total Accommodation.
Convalescent Hospitals and Homes operated by or for the Commission	66	10,574	3,407	14,171
Discharge and Clearing Depots	5	.....	.....	1,945
Total	71			16,116

Between 31st March, 1917, and 31st March, 1918, 30,889 patients were given treatment by the Military Hospitals Commission.

Care of Returned Soldiers under C.A.M.C.

Returned soldiers, until discharged, now receive all necessary medical treatment from the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

The C.A.M.C. at present provides hospital accommodation in Canada for over 12,000.

In July, 1918, there were under treatment in these hospitals over 8,000 officers and men, the great majority of whom had returned from overseas.

RE-EDUCATION.

Vocational Training.

Men are being trained for 196 different occupations. Facilities for such re-education have been provided at various universities, colleges and technical and agricultural schools, and special equipment for this purpose has been provided at six centres. Practical training is also given under actual working conditions in the shops of manufacturers.

The following is a summary of the Industrial Re-education, and Vocational Training accomplished, or in progress, at the end of June, 1918:

(1) 5,162 men have been interviewed by the Vocational Officers.
(2) 4,612 of these were granted Industrial Re-education courses.
(3) 767 of these have completed their training.
(4) 442 discontinued training before date set for completion.
(5) 506 have not yet commenced work on their courses.
(6) 302 have not accepted the courses granted them.
(7) 2,595 men are at present at work on their courses.

Functional Re-education.

Especial attention is paid to the treatment of men whose normal voluntary functions have been deranged or destroyed by wounds or shock. Of the first 200 cases of this kind which have been handled 150 cases have already improved satisfactorily and a training centre has been established for the supply of experts in this branch of work. This work is now being carried on by the C.A.M.C.

PENSIONS.

The Government, in October, 1917, brought into effect a scale of pensions which, for the most part, is higher than that of any of the Allies. The yearly scale is as follows:

Total disability	$600 00
Widows	480 00
Parents	480 00
Children	96 00
Orphan Children	192 00

Special allowance for helplessness, not to exceed $300.
Number of classes of disability, 20; and gratuity.

Summary of Pensions awarded up to May 31, 1918.

Soldiers' Disabilities.

Number	23,415	
Annual Liability		$3,687,145 61

Soldiers' Dependents.

Number	24,213	
Annual Liability		$5,600,326 00
Total Annual Liability		$9,287,471 61

Estimated Liability for year ending March 31, 1919, $15,000,000.
Pensions are at present being awarded at the rate of 125 a day.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, returned Canadian soldiers may apply for Government loans up to the amount of $2,500 (at 5% interest) to enable them to acquire land, stock, agricultural equipment, to erect farm buildings, etc. The amount of the loan is based on the security value of the land. The loan must be a first mortgage, or first charge against the land.

These privileges are extended to men who have served in the present War in the forces of the United Kingdom, or any of the British Dominions or Colonies, and to Canadians who have served in the forces of any of the Allies.

By July 15th, 1918, approval had been given to the applications of 606 returned soldiers who had complied with the requirements of the above act. The total amount involved in these transactions is $690,800.

15. WAR RECORDS.

OFFICIAL AND ACCREDITED REPORTS.

An official Eye Witness with the Canadian troops at the Front was appointed early in 1915. In the autumn of that year this post was abolished and an Accredited Press Correspondent substituted. The reports of the Eye Witness and the Press Correspondent constitute a contemporary narrative of the doings of the Canadians in the field.

THE CANADIAN WAR RECORDS OFFICE.

This office was established in London in March, 1916. It prepares, collects, and preserves records of value for the narrative history of the Canadian forces serving in the War. These records include:

(1) Newspaper clippings and published books;
(2) The official gazettes of the United Kingdom, Canada and France;
(3) Regimental publications (trench papers, etc.);
(4) Official communiqués and press reports;
(5) Canadian military badges;
(6) Replicas of regimental colours;
(7) Reports of the history of the organization of each unit of the C.E.F.;
(8) Other historical papers of such units;
(9) General and routine orders;
(10) Lists of honours and awards to Canadians, with statements of the services for which each was granted, and photographs of the recipients;
(11) Maps of all areas and actions in which Canadians have served;
(12) Narratives of events at the front, by actual participants;
(13) Copies of official documents, maps and photographs, having special historical value, many of which are secret;
(14) A complete photographic record of the Canadians in the field, prepared by the photographers of the Office;
(15) Sketches and paintings of historical scenes; and much miscellaneous material.

The publicity work of the Office consists of (1) exhibitions of official photographs; (2) publication of "The Canadian Daily Record," which furnishes Canadian news to the troops, and of "Canada in Khaki" and the "Canadian War Pictorial;" (3) miscellaneous publicity work, including answers to enquiries.

WAR ARCHIVES SURVEY.

In April, 1917, the Public Archivist was empowered to make a survey of all the war activities in Canada, and prepare a complete key to all classes of public war records, and to all the departments, agencies, etc., in which they originate. This key will insure that all Canada's records will be preserved and organized, ultimately, in such a way as to be available and intelligible for historical and other uses. In pursuance of this plan a Canadian Special Mission visited Europe and obtained reports on all Canadian war work overseas. These reports, in fifteen large volumes, are deposited in the Public Archives at Ottawa. A similar survey of war activities in Canada is in progress.

THE WAR MUSEUM.

An Imperial War Museum, with a Canadian section and a Canadian representative, is to be established in London. It will contain war trophies—all of which, when captured, pass under the control of the War Office, and are registered and preserved for future disposition—and all types of war souvenirs, such as posters, pictures, war stamps, photographs, pamphlets, all the apparatus of war and the machinery used in its manufacture. In 1916 measures were taken to secure a similar collection for Canada itself. A large number of trophies and souvenirs were obtained, partly by purchase but mainly by gift from the British and French Governments and various organizations and individuals. From time to time, additional consignments have been brought to Canada. They are supplemented by the accumulation here of Canadian souvenirs. The main collection is at present being used for exhibition purposes in the United States. A subsidiary collection is being sent to Canada.

16. THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY.

An educational plan in connection with the Canadian Forces Overseas has recently been inaugurated under the name of "The Khaki University of Canada".

The object of the scheme is to provide educational advantages in the form of lectures, study groups, etc., for soldiers who wish to use their spare hours during the war period in preparing themselves by study or practical instruction for their future vocations. The work is organized in the training centres in England, and as far as possible among the troops in France. During the period of demobilization it is hoped that the plan can be developed into a systematic scheme of education covering the whole Army.

The Khaki University is recognized by the Canadian Universities; the Army authorities are extending their co-operation; and the Y.M.C.A. in Canada has agreed to assist as far as possible in the financing of the movement.

The teaching is done almost entirely by voluntary instructors—Chaplains and Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, as well as Officers, N.C.O's and men who had previously been in the teaching profession.

The following facts show what has already been accomplished under the auspices of the Khaki University:

93 libraries have been established in the Army areas in England and France.

8006 men have registered in Khaki University classes in England. These are divided by subjects as follows: commercial subjects, 2,351; agricultural subjects, 1,363; engineering subjects, 1,503; general educational subjects, 2,789. Figures are not available with regard to classes in France.

341 lectures on general and practical subjects have been given in Y.M.C.A. huts in 13 Army centres in England, with an average attendance of 400. The approximate total attendance was 170,000, between 40,000 and 50,000 individual men having attended one or more lectures.

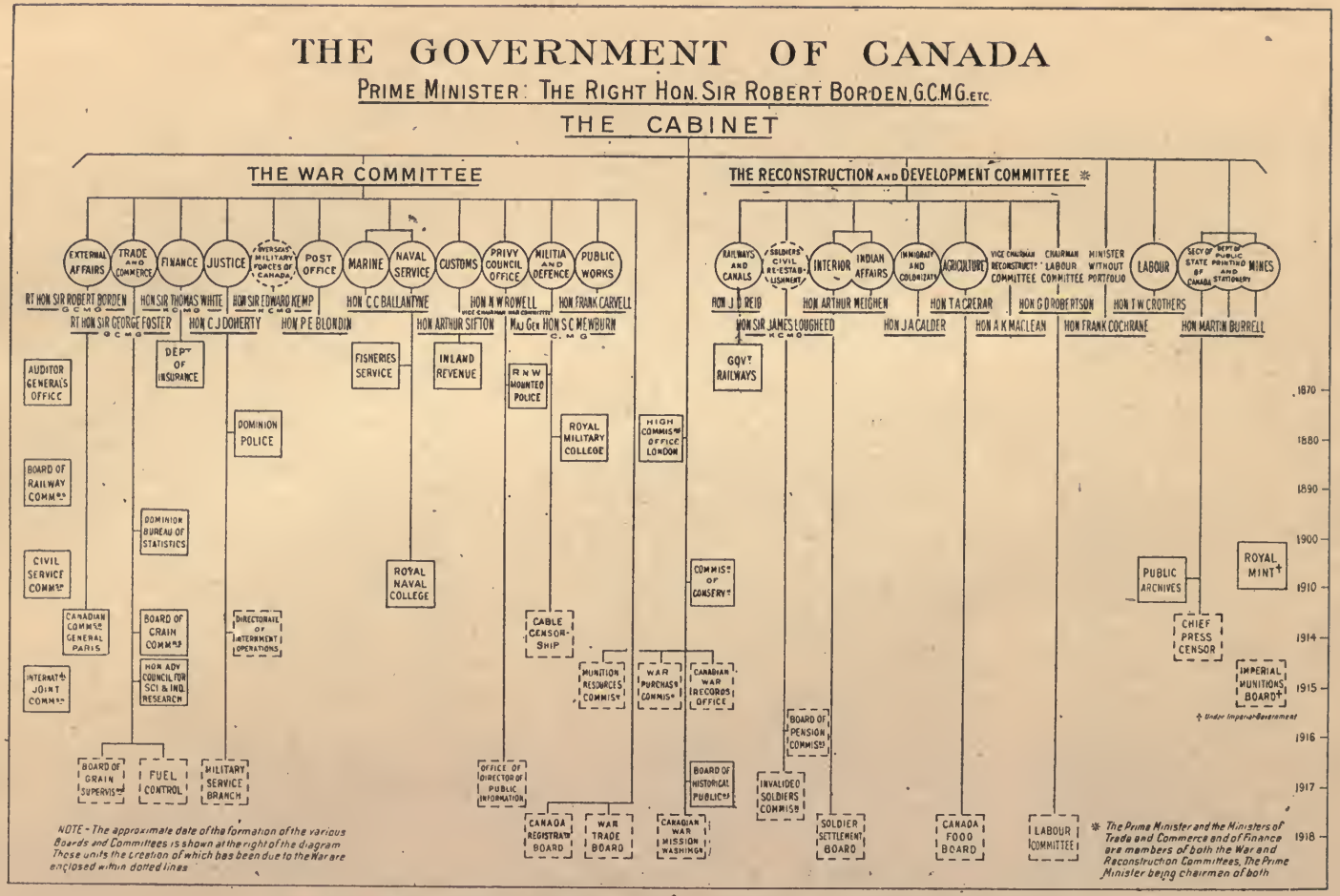

Chart showing Organization of Canadian Government and its Development during the War.

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